

~~NN. 6. 5.~~

NB. 6

7535

FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD

7535

Another Gilbertian sequence (cf. my note to Redi, #5384):

It would appear from this return that the victim survived not only his badly smashed head 5 weeks, but even his inquest 3 days:- He was thrown by his 6-shilling horse on St. Luke's Day, 18 Oct., they viewed his body and held the inquest on 27 Nov., and he died "the 1st day of Dec. next following!"
W. W. F.

H. VIII's reign began 21 April 1509

CORONERS.

7535. In Latin, on parchment: written in 1512 at Lichfield: $13\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in., 9 leaves.

'Inquisicio indentata capta apud Lycheffelde... coram Ricardo Frythe vno coronatore domini Regis... xxvij^o die Nouembris anno regni Regis Henrici octauⁱ quarto super visum corporis Henrici Irelande alias dicti Henrici Chambyr', an original return of a coroner's inquest, inlaid on fol. 2; followed by a modern transcript (fol. 3) and translation (fol. 4), on paper. Foll. 1, 5-9 are blank paper.

For the history of coroners, see Charles Gross, 'Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls, A.D. 1265-1413', Selden Society, 1896. In the Record Office are 260 rolls, arranged according to counties, and containing in all about 2,140 membranes, not the originals but transcripts made for use of the Crown.

The origin of the office is not settled. Brief allusions are found to 1194 and to the existence of the function in Magna Carta. Possibly the office goes back to the Anglo-Saxon period. In the 13th and 14th centuries there were four coroners in each county, elected by the commons. They were usually knights and served without reward, but certain privileges attached to the office, such as exemption from jury duty &c. The tenure was for life. The function was not confined to investigating sudden and violent deaths, but

the coroner was in a way the guardian of the peace. The mode of election to the office shaped, as it were, that for the election to Parliament.

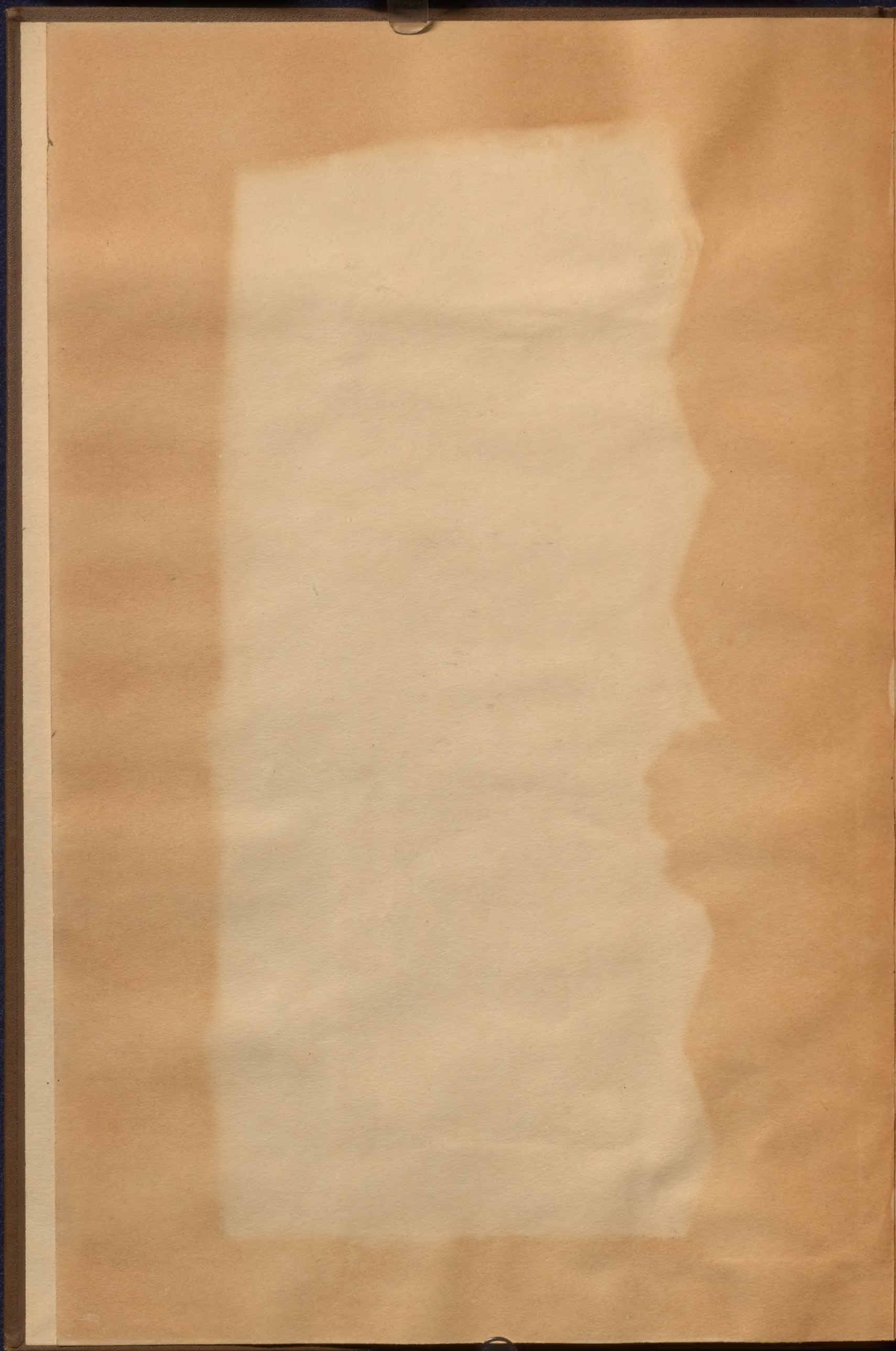
"Crownor's quest law" has not undergone many striking changes in modern times (p. xxxv). The Act of 50-51 Vic. repealed many old statutes; but many of the medieval features remain, e.g. the jurisdiction over treasure trove; and the wording of the jury's verdict has a medieval flavour.

[W. O.]

7535

S. de Ricci's note, from his "Census", vol. 2, 1937:

"Modern paper boards."



[illegible]

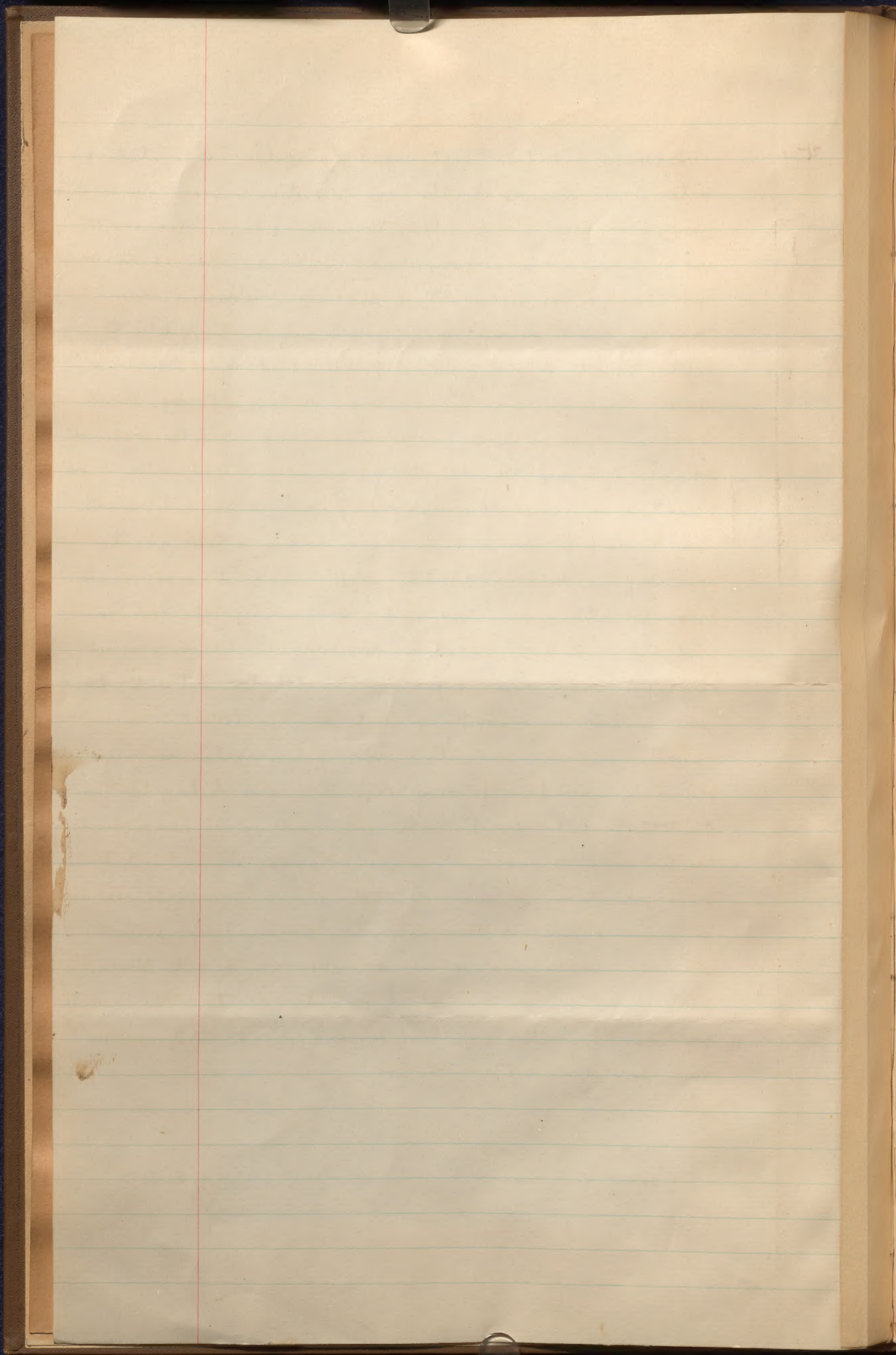
27. Nov. 1. Ma. S.

1512

Staff' P

Inquisicio indentata Capta apud Lychefeldde in Comitatu predicto Coram Ricardo Frythe vno Coronatore domini Regis Comitatus sui predicti xxvij^o die Nouembris Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto Super visum Corporis Henrici Irelande alias dicti Henrici Chambyr per Sacramentum duodecim Iuratorum qui visum Corporis predicti Henrici ibidem nuper habuerunt videlicet Hugonis Pryket Jacobi Sylvestre Roberti Wodwarde Johannis Walker Petri Taillour Thome Clerke Henrici Starkey Thome Wykeham Wilhelmi Clerke Wilhelmi Buklonde Nicholai Hyde et Johannis Dyconson Qui dicunt super Sacramentum suum quod predictus Henricus Chambyr alias Ireland in Festo sancti Luce Euangeliste Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto apud Hopwas Hyll in Comitatu Staff' Equitavit super equum precij per estimacionem vjs viij^d ex casu et mala fortuna predictus equus [sic] prefatum Henricum ad terram proiecit et Caput suum super lapidem tam violenter iactavit ita quod dextera pars capitis predicti Henrici totaliter conquassata fuit et confracta unde ipse prefatus Henricus primo die Decembris proximo sequenti apud Licheffelde in Comitatu predicto moritur Et quod nullum aliud signum mortis circa Corpus eius invenire poterint, per sacramentum suum predictum In cuius Rei testimonium vni parti iotius inquisicionis penes dictum Coronatorem Remanenti predicti Iuratores sigilla sua singular^{iter} apposuerunt Et alteri parti huius inquisicionis penes prefatos Iuratores Remanenti predictus Coronator sigillum suum apposuit Datum die anno loco supradictis

[Indorsed in a modern hand] 27. Nov^r 4 Hen. 8. 1512.



[Translation]

Coroner Inquest
Dichfield
1512

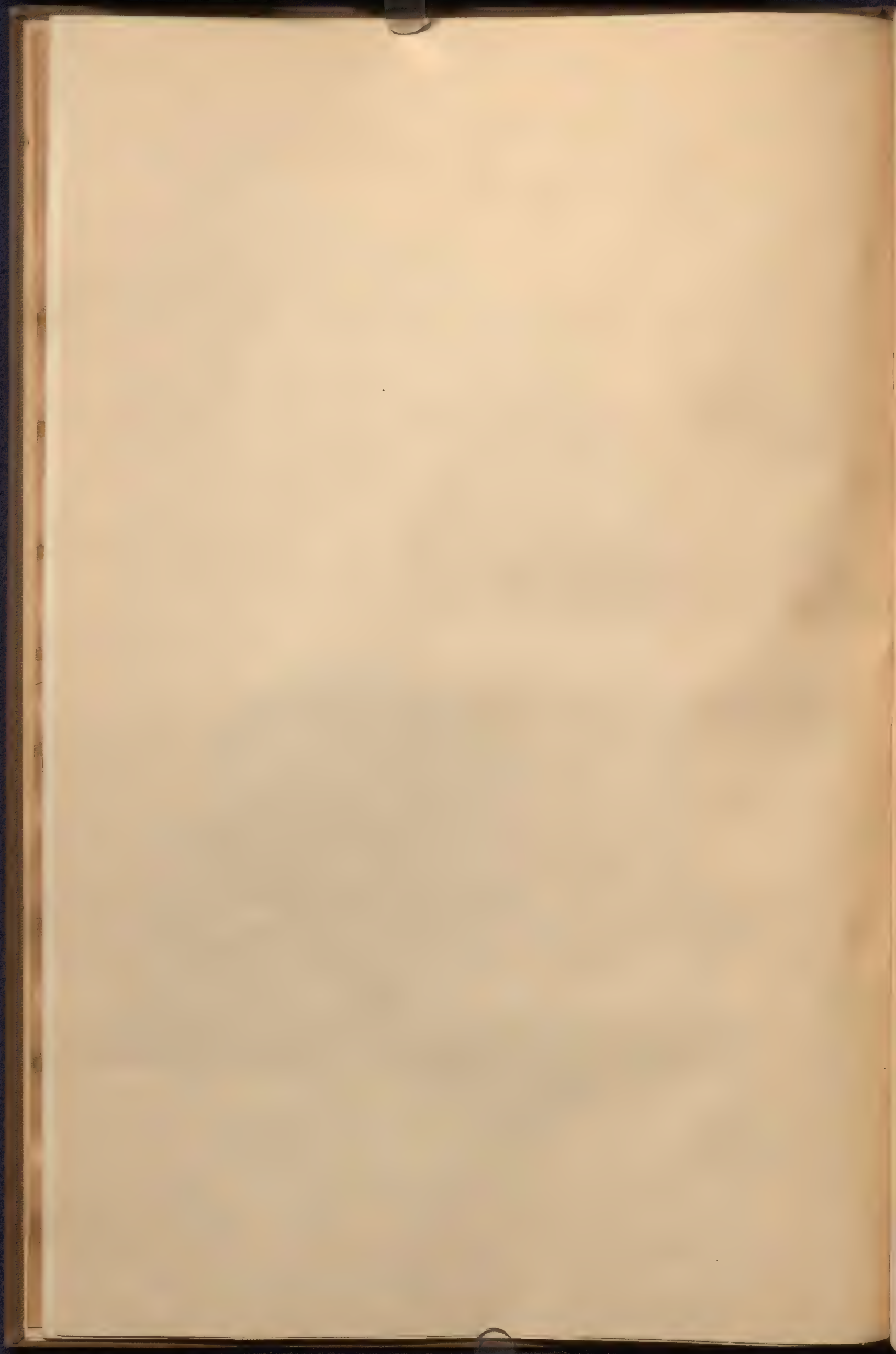
Staffordshire

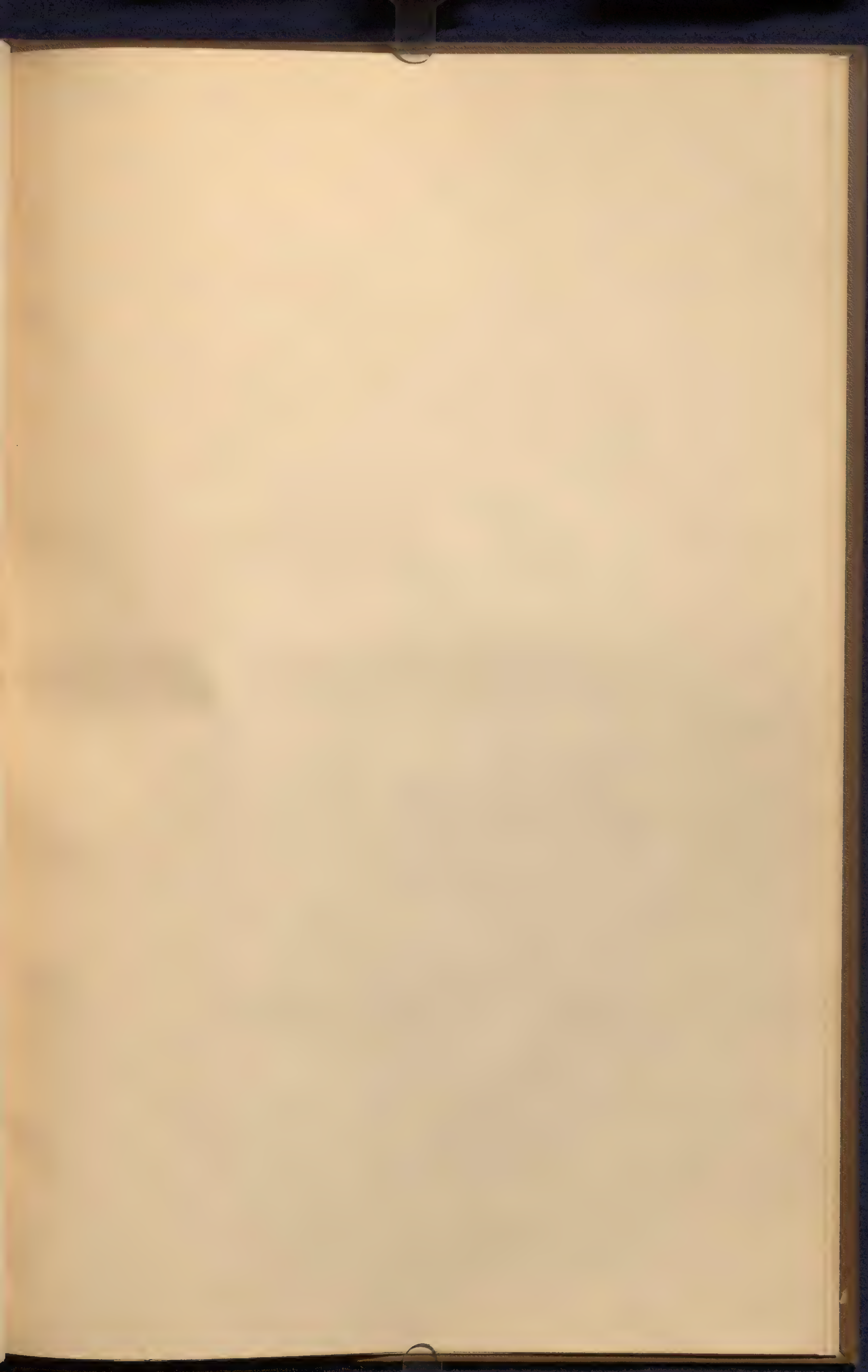
Inquest.

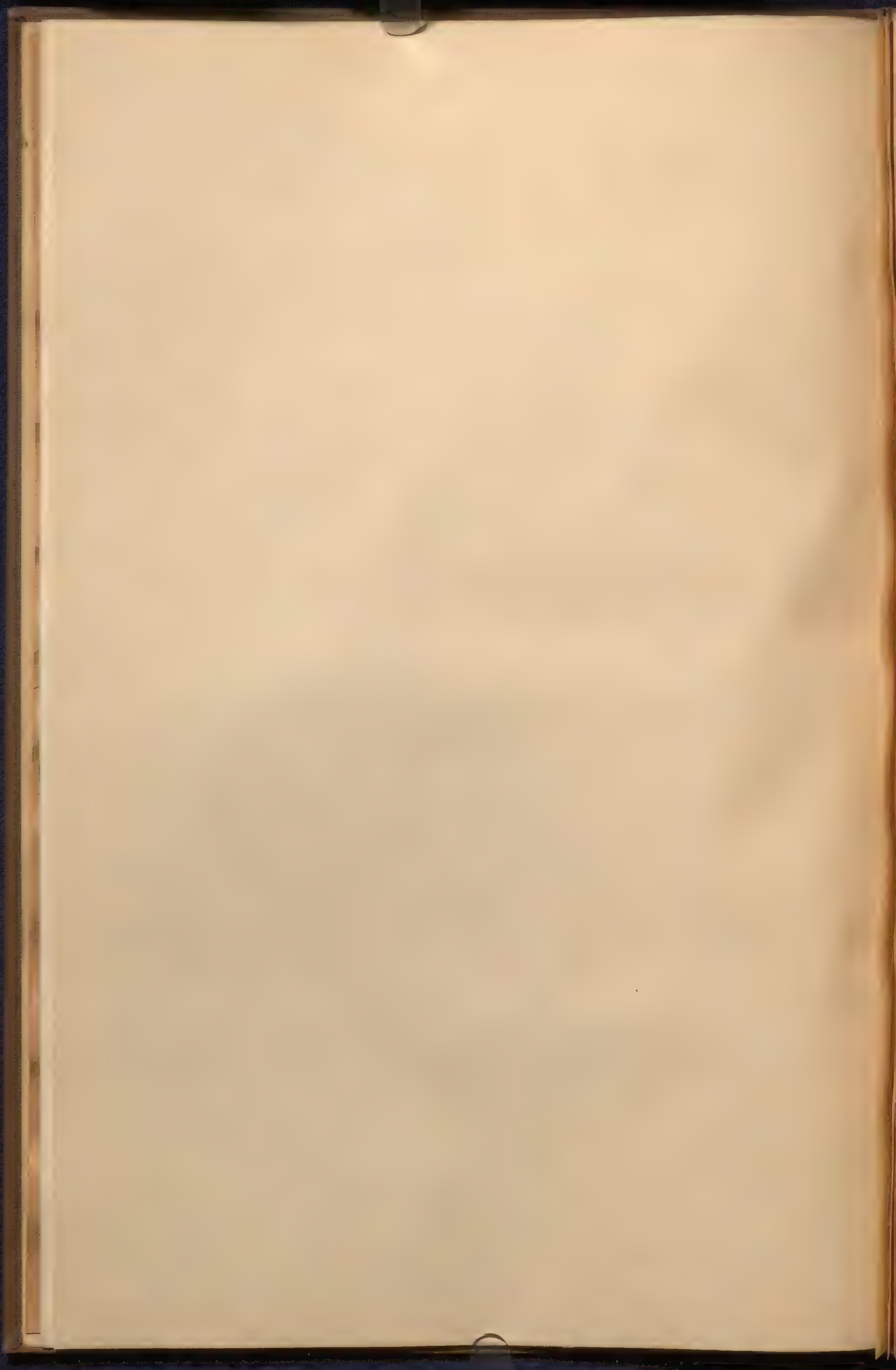
Inquisition indented taken at Dichfield, in the county
 aforesaid, before Richard Frythe one of the Coroners of the
 lord the King for his said county, on the 27th day of No-
 vember, in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry VIII,
 upon view of the body of Henry Irelande otherwise called
 Henry Chambyr, on the oath of the twelve jurors, who have^{there recently}
 viewed the body of the said Henry, ~~th~~ namely, of Hugh
 Pryket, James Sylvestre, Robert Woodward, John Walker,
 Peter Tailleur, Thomas Clerke, Henry Starke, Thomas Wyke-
 ham, William Clerke, William Buklonde, Nicholas Hyde
 and John Dyconson, who say upon their oath, that the
 said Henry Chambyr alias Ireland, on the feast of St.
 Luke the Evangelist, in the 4th year of King Henry VIII,
 at Hopwas Hill in the county of Stafford, rode upon
 a horse, worth 6s. 8d. by estimation, by chance and by
 bad fortune the said horse threw the said Henry to the
 earth, and cast his head upon a stone so violently that
 the right side of the said Henry's head was completely
 smashed and broken, whence the said Henry himself, on
 the 1st day of December next following died at Dichfield
 in the said county. And that they ^{ve} have been unable to
 find any other sign of death about his body, upon their
 oath aforesaid. In witness whereof to the one part of
 this ^{inquest} ~~inquisition~~, remaining in the possession of the said
 coroner, the said jurors have ^{severally} ~~each~~ placed their seals,
 And to the other part of this ^{inquest} ~~inquisition~~, remaining in the
 possession of the said jurors, the said coroner has placed
 his seal. Dated the day year and place abovesaid.

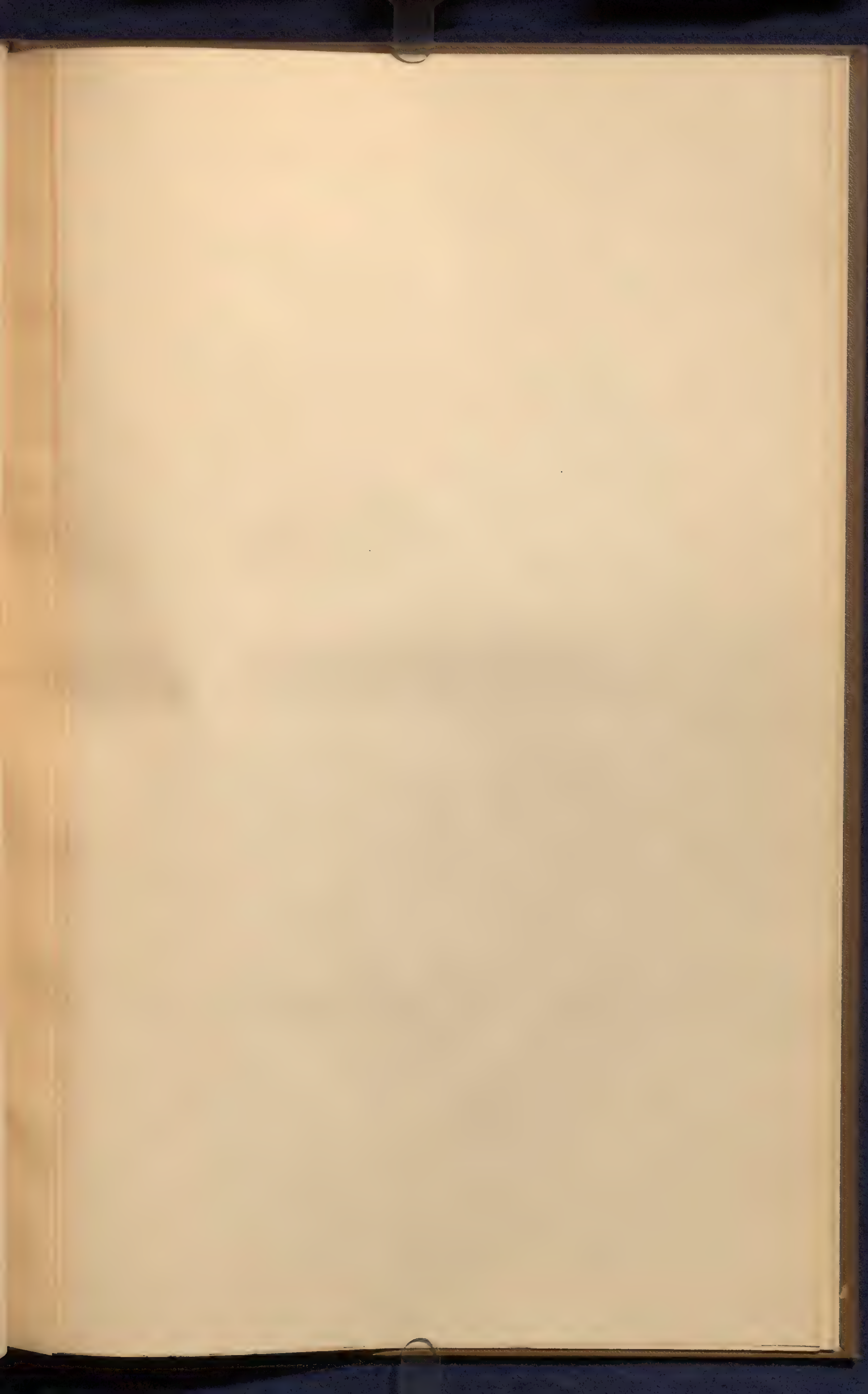
= Oct 18, 1512

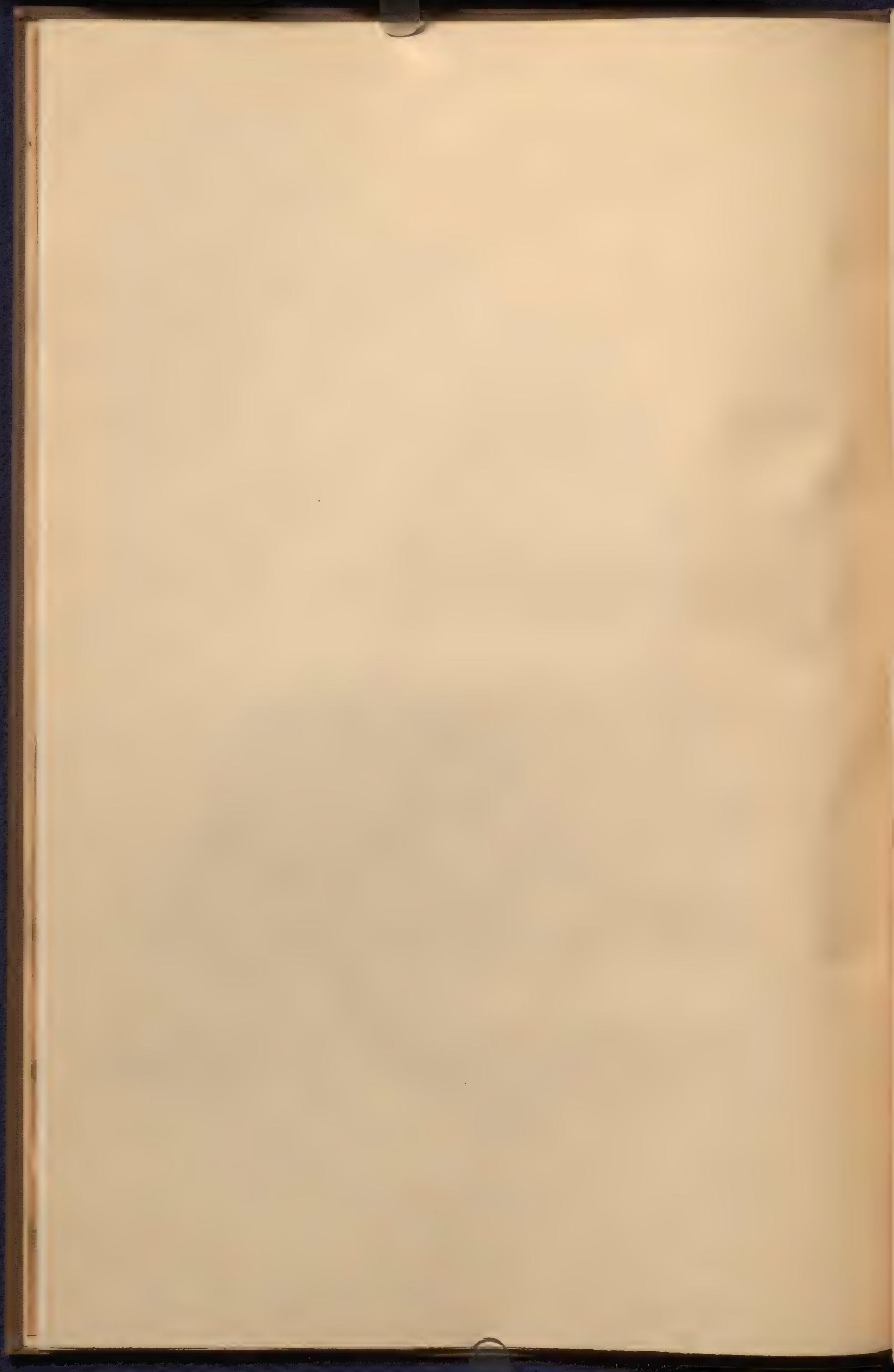


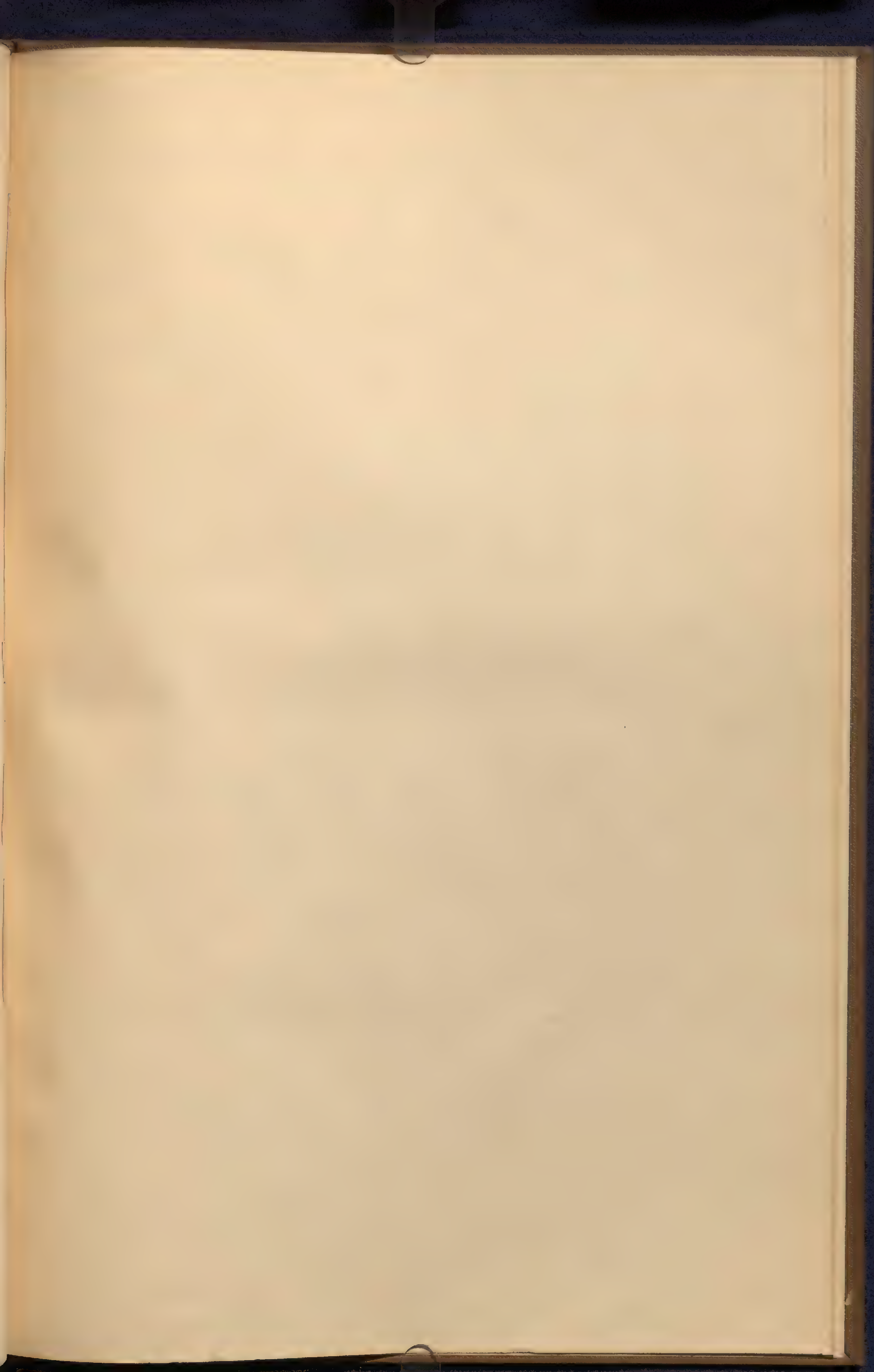


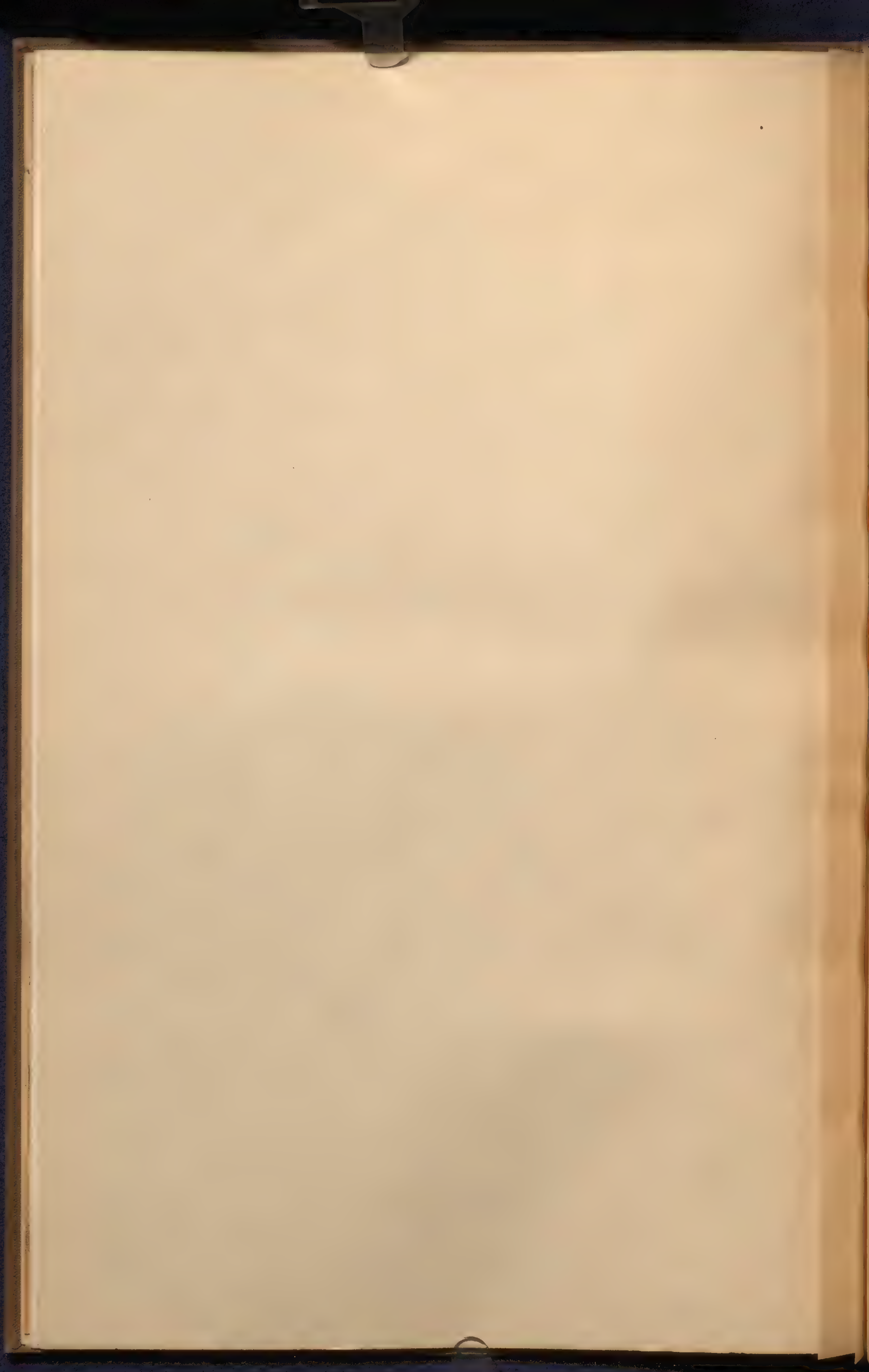












9 (alt.)

